

deemed by the artists the proper harmony of colouring in the principal parts. There were only three decided colours throughout, viz., white, crimson, and green. The ceiling, cornices, woodwork, and canopies of the window-hangings were white, enriched with gilding; the hangings, the ground of the walls, and that of the carpet, crimson, while the pattern on the carpet was a sort of tracery of creeping plants in shades of green. The chimney-piece was of white marble, reaching nearly to the ceiling, with a panel, equal in width to the opening of the chimney, filled with a mirror or looking-glass. The walls of the rooms were painted in imitation of Morocco leather, enriched with roses in gilding, shaded by hand, and the whole varnished with copal. The woodwork was dead white, bordered with gilt mouldings. The window-curtains were of a very simple form, being merely large curtains, without draperies or fringes, and they hung in vertical lines, so as to catch no dust. They ran on gilt wooden poles, and inside the cornice was a common French curtain-rod, on which ran a very fine but plain muslin sun-curtain, edged with crimson cherry fringe. The cords for drawing the curtains, instead of being concealed, are made very conspicuous, and contribute much to the general effect: they are about the thickness of half an inch, of plaited worsted cord, with handsome termination. In speaking of the general colours adopted throughout, Sir J. Robinson observes: "The whole of the crimson is, as near as practicable with the different materials, of the same hue, the lake for the walls having been first procured, and the silk and worsted dyed to match it. From this circumstance, and from its being contrasted by the green, and relieved by the white and gold, it has no more of a predominant hue in the arrangement than in perfectly agreeable, while it gives great distinctness in the pictures, and a general air of warmth and comfort, without appearing glaring or gaudy. In the design and construction of every thing in the room, the aim has been to avoid harbourage for dust.

In tracing the principles on which the early English builders are supposed to have acted in the construction of churches and edifices, Mr. Pugin states that they adapted their designs to the kind of materials employed, and made no attempt to hide any of the latter. With us, hinges, locks, bolts, and nails are, as far as possible, hidden from view, as if unsightly; whereas in the "pointed" style (whether of architecture or of room-decoration) they were rendered conspicuous features in the general design. The hinges covered the whole face of the doors with varied and flowing scroll-work; a lock was made the object of much curious decoration; and the key was often cast or carved with emblems appropriate to the purposes of the lock belonging to it. Mr. Pugin adduces as an argument in favour of carving instead of metal-castings wherever both may be used, that "all castings must be deficient of that play of light and shade consequent on bold relief and deep sinkings, so essential to produce a good effect. Cast-iron is likewise a source of continual repetition, subversive of the variety and imagination exhibited in pointed design: a mould for casting is an expensive thing; once got, it must be worked out. Hence we see the same window in greenhouse, gatehouse, church, and room; the same strawberry leaf, sometimes perpendicular, sometimes horizontal, sometimes suspended, sometimes on rod; although, by the principles of pure design, these various positions require to be differently treated." Whether or not, according to any particular theory of the principles of art, the employment of casting leads to the heterogeneous mixture of things that ought to be kept separate, we must not forget that the power of rapid and cheap production, possessed by and inherent in the system of casting—whether ornamental impressions from a mould, or printed impressions from a stereotype plate—has been, and is, one of the most powerful of all means for diffusing among the many that which had before been attainable only by the few.

OFFENSIVES IN PARIS.—We learn from *Galignani* that nineteen journeymen carpenters have been ordered by the council-chamber of the civil tribunal of the Seine to be brought to trial for illegal combination against their masters.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS RELATING TO ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, &c., GRANTED FOR ENGLAND.

Published by Mr. A. Prince, of the Office for Patents of Inventions, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

[SIX MONTHS FOR ENROLMENT.]

Stephen Hutchinson, of the London Gas Works, Vauxhall, engineer, for certain improvements in gas meters. July 2.

John Hopkins, of 1, Rector-place, Woolwich, gentleman, for certain improvements in rails and trams for railroads and tramways. July 3.

Thomas Walker, of Euston-square, mechanic, and George Mills, of Dover, coal-merchant, for certain improvements in springs, and elastic power, as applicable to railway carriages and other vehicles, and to other articles and purposes in which springs of elastic power is now used. July 3.

William Mather, and Colin Mather, of Salford, Lancaster, engineers, for certain improvements in boring earth, stone, and subterraneous matter, and in the machinery, tools, or apparatus applicable to the same. July 3.

William Newton, of Chancery-lane, civil engineer, for certain improvements in railways, and in the means of propelling carriages. July 3.

George Myers, of Langlo-terrace, Westminster-road, Lambeth, builder, for improvements in cutting or carving wood, stone, and other materials. July 8.

Jacob Brett, of Hanover-square, Middlesex, esquire, for improvements in propelling carriages on railways, and other roads and ways. July 8.

John Samuel Templeton, of Sussex-place, Kensington, artist, for improvements in propelling carriages on railways. July 12.

Edmund Ratcliff, of Birmingham, manufacturer, for a certain improvement, or certain improvements, in the furniture of door-locks and latches. July 12.

Joseph Fulton Meade, of Dublin, gentleman, for certain improvements in steam-engines and boilers. July 12.

Horatio Sydney Sheaf, of Waterloo place, Old Kent-road, artist, for certain improvements in obtaining and employing motive power. July 12.

Samuel Tretheway, of Watergrove Mine, near Stoney Middleton, Derby, civil engineer, and Joseph Quick, of Summer-street, South-west, engineer, for an improved combined expansive steam and atmospheric engine. July 12.

Joseph Malcolmson, of Portlaw, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus used for propelling carriages on roads, and vessels on inland waters when employing atmospheric pressure. July 12.

John Shaw, of Broughton, in Furness, Lancaster, chemist and druggist, for a hydro-pneumatic engine. July 12.

Julius Adolph Drimold, of the City of London, merchant, for improvements in the means of applying steam as a motive power. July 21.

Angier March Perkins, of Francis-street, Regent-square, an extension for the term of five years of an invention for certain improvements in the apparatus or method of heating the air in buildings, heating and evaporating fluids, and heating metals. July 21.

Jacob Brett, of Hanover-square, Middlesex, gentleman, for improvements in atmospheric propulsion, and in the manufacture of tubes for atmospheric railways and other purposes. July 21.

William Breynton, of the Inner Temple, London, esquire, for certain improvements in rotary steam engines. July 25.

George Beadon, of Battersea, Surrey, commander in the royal navy, for improvements in propelling vessels and land-carriages, in raising and drawing off water for driving machinery, which means of raising and drawing off water are applicable to other useful purposes. July 29.

Sir Samuel Brown, of Blackheath, knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, captain of her Majesty's navy, for improvements in the formation of embankments for canals, docks, and sea walls, and in the conveyance and propulsion of locomotive engines, and other carriages or bodies on canals and other inland waters, and also on rail and other roads, and in propelling vessels on the ocean and navigable rivers. July 29.

John Paltrineri, of Skinners' place, Sizelane, London, gentleman, for certain new and improved modes of obtaining and applying motive power. July 30.

Joseph Quick, of Summer-street, South-west, engineer, and Henry Austin, of Walbrook, civil-engineer, for improvements in the construction and working of atmospheric railways. July 31.

New Books.

Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society. 1845.

THE object of the Wiltshire Topographical Society is to collect materials for, and publish occasionally, historical and descriptive accounts, either illustrated or otherwise, of places and things in the county of Wilts and the adjacent districts, which have not hitherto been satisfactorily elucidated. The present work forms the second volume of the society's publications, and is a valuable addition to biographical literature. It seems that Mr. Britton had commenced for the society a history of the parish of Kingston St. Michael, of which Aubrey was a native. It was proposed therefore to include in the work a notice of Aubrey's life. In arranging the materials for this, however, it was found that they were sufficiently copious and interesting to make a separate volume, which was accordingly done, and the result is one of the most charming memoirs that we have seen for some time, well calculated to sustain the reputation of its author and increase that of the society. It includes some very singular and interesting auto-biographical notices of his early life and studies, copied from a manuscript in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which have never been printed before.

Aubrey was born at Easton Pierce, March 12th, 1625, and when very young shewed a love of antiquarian pursuits. "He may be regarded," says Mr. Britton, "as essentially an archaeologist, and the first person in this country who fairly deserved the name. Historians, chroniclers, and topographers there had been before his time; but he was the first who devoted his studies and abilities to archaeology in its various ramifications of architecture, genealogy, palæography, numismatics, heraldry, &c. No one before him investigated or understood any thing of the vast Celtic temple at Avebury, and other monuments of the same class; and certainly no person had preceded him in attempting to distinguish the successive changes in style and decoration of ancient ecclesiastical edifices, or to ascertain, by observing architectural features and details, in what era any particular building belonged. Aubrey's remarks on this subject are certainly interesting, and their publication at the present day, when the study of architectural antiquities is so deservedly general and popular, would add much to his credit as a careful and discriminating observer and delineator of the peculiarities of Christian architecture."

He was entered as a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1642, but was removed thence soon afterwards in consequence of the hostilities between the King (Charles I.) and the Parliament. He wrote twenty-two works, and died in 1697, after being much involved in debt and oppressed by litigation.

We trust that the appearance of this interesting and valuable work, with the promise of the early publication of a history of Castle Combe, by Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P., will lead a host of new members to join the Wiltshire Topographical Society, and enable the committee to carry out efficiently what it has so well begun.

A Peep into Architecture. By ELIZA CHALK. Bell, Fleet-street; Meggy and Chalk, Chelmsford, 1845.

A VERY pretty little illustrated book; well adapted for a present to youth of either sex. It traces the history of architecture from the earliest times, and describes in a pleasant manner the peculiarities of the various periods of Gothic art.

In our leading article last week we urged the value of architectural knowledge to the general student, and expressed a desire that